THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

PORTER'S CASE CONSIDERED BY LOGAN. MR. WOOD ADDRESSING EMPTY SEATS-DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE FEDERAL COURTS-THE NEW INDIAN BILL-LIMITING THE AVAILABIL-ITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Logan continued his speech yesterday in review of the Fitz John Porter case; he denounced Porter's conduct in strong terms. Mr. F. Wood spoke in the House on refunding; the hall was nearly deserted before he finished speaking. The House has passed a bill to modify the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; other measures of a like character will be passed. A bill to enable Indians to become citizens has been reported in the Senate. A Senate committee has agreed upon a bill to limit the time in which certain appropriations shall be available.

LOGAN'S REVIEW OF THE PORTER CASE. HIS CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH IN THE SENATE-A SCATHING CRITICISM OF PORTER'S CONDUCT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Senator Logan's speech of to-day was in review of the testimony taken before the Porter court-martial, and there were woven in, at frequent intervals, as illustrating stories, events of the war in which the speaker himself was usually an actor, told so graphically, and with so much feeling, that it was impossible, notwithstanding that the speech consumed three hours, not to listen attentively throughout.

Mr. Logan pictured the positions occupied by Porter during the two days of the second battle of Bull Run, his actions, and, apparently, the very thoughts that inspired him, reading copiously the most significant passages of the testimony bearing upon the points in review, and, apparently, left nothing wanting to establish his position that Fitz John Porter not only disabeyed the repeated orders of his commander, but that he did so with the deliberate intention of embarrassing him and bringing

Senator Logan, in commenting upon the failure of Porter to move at 1 p. m. in obedience to the order of General Pope received on the evening of August 27, 1862, in consequence of the darkness of the night and the alleged presence of wagon trains, said that it was the duty of an officer, under such circumstances, to have cleared his own way even by destroying the trains, if necessary. He at the same time showed by quotations from the evidence that the wagon trains were all parked in the evening, by order of General Pope, in order to give a clear road for the troops. He showed, moreover, that the night was starlight, except for occasional clouds, and that Confederate Generals, who had their cause at heart, were most active on that same night moving large forces into position, during the whole night. On the next morning after breakfast, Porter deliberately got into motion at a time when the wagon trains had of necessity gotten back into the

Porter, continued Mr. Logan, having himself reached Bristow in advance of his troops, on the next forenoon received a second order, which he treated in much the same manner, and after the rereipt of which he wrote a second gossipy letter to

reipt of which he wrote a second gossiny letter to flamside at Falmouth, manifesting in his words and in actions the utter contempt in which he held his commander. "Had I been that cemmander," should the speaker, "there would now be no Fitz John Porter knocking at the doors of Congress."

Senator Logan's speech is not yet concluded, and will probably consume the session of to-morrow. Frequently to-day, while alluding to the stirring scene of his own war experience, and as he at times referred to General Sherman, who sat within a few feet of him, as a joint actor in the same series of syents, hearty applause from the galieries broke out and was with difficulty suppressed. His allusions to the determined purpose manifested by General Grant as he took the responsibility for some of the most remarkable actions of the war, when the idvice even of his Generals locked to non-action, were made in the terms of high admiration, and these soldierly characteristics he contrasted in cathing terms with the insubordinate conduct of Fitz John Porter.

General Porter sat in the Senatorial gallery during the entire speech, apparently as unmoved as the

& GREAT MANY MEMBERS GO OFF TO THE SENATE CHAMBER TO HEAR LOGAN-MS, WOOD SPEAKS

ON REFUNDING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March. 4.—Considerable bad feel-ing was manifested in the House to-day when Mr. Wood made an effort to have the Refunding bill taken up. It was noticeable that nearly all the spposition came from his own political friends. After a delay of an hour or more, which time was

consumed in argument of points of order, Mr. Wood was finally permitted to go on with his speech The member from New-York City is not a very elequent speaker, and the subject he discussed today was not one to arouse enthusiastic attention in Congress. A number of the members had been attracted to the Senate to-day to hear General Logan speak on the Fitz John Porter bill, and when Mr. Wood began his speech half the seats on the floor of the House were vacant. Before he had consumed half of his hour the hall was nearly deserted. The hour was too short for the delivery of the whole speech in Mr. Wood's deliberate manner, and that centleman was obliged to obtain leave to grant the concluding portion of his remarks.

No Appropriation bill was touched by the House to-day. It turns out now that the Democrats do to-day. It turns out now that the Democrats do not mean to bring in the Marshals' bill until the "Immediate Deficiency bill" has been disposed of. That bill has not yet been completed by the Committee on Appropriations; but it is understood that the committee will be ready to report it next Monday. It will contain an item for the Government Printing Office. The Public Printer asked for \$450,000, but will probably receive \$100,000 less than that amount. Meanwhile, until an appropriations of the public Printer asked or word as word deal of important and pecsary than that amount. Meanwinle, until an appropria-tion is made, a good deal of important and necessary work must be suspended, and several bundred em-ployés who depend upon their wages for their daily

AGAINST THE FEDERAL COURTS.

THE DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO DEPRIVE THOSE TRI-BUNAIS OF THEIR JURISDICTION AS MUCH AS

POSSIBLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 4.-The House passed a bill this morning to modify the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. This bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary several weeks ago, and has been debated during the "morning hour for a number of days. Its passage is the first step In general legislation, outside of routine matters. which the House has taken since Congress met last

The discussion of the bill has been confined very closely to the legal points involved, and so has attracted little attention or interest. Perhaps a slight exception ought to be made to this statement on account of a harangue delivered by Mr. Townshend. of Illinois, yesterday. Nobody probably ever had occasion to accuse Mr. Townshend, who is not a lawyer, of making a legal argument. His noisy speech on this subject consisted mainly of a complaint that "the men of the South and West are mere bond

"the men of the South and West are mere bond alayes of Eastern capitalists." He also compared the State Judges of Ilinois with the United States Judges in the same State, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Townshend gave notice that he shall, at the first opportunity, call up his bill to prevent the removal of causes from State to Federal courts, and that he shall press the bill to a vote. This bill stands near the head of the calendar, and it is quite likely that the Democrats will soon agree to press it. They are much disturbed by the late decisions of the Supreme Court touching the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and many of them are anxious to initiate extreme measures in order to shear from those courts as much power as possible.

Western importers who are in Washington to urge the extension of the immediate transportation act. The terms of the agreement have been embodied in a bill which the Committee of Ways and Means will

soon consider. An important feature of the new bill is that which permits the immediate transportation of express packages under seal without breaking bulk. This s a provision of general interest and was added at the instance of the express companies, whose views are said to have been shared and sustained by the

Treasury Department.

The bill also provides for the transportation of imported pig-fron, scrap iron, etc., on platform cars.

The loaded cars are to be weighed at the port of entry. Duties are to be paid on the same weight at try. Duties are to be putthe port of destination.

THE FUNERAL OF COUNT LITTA.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, March 4.-The funeral of Count Litta, First Secretary of the Italian Legation, took place to-day from St. Matthew's Church. All of the Diplomatic Corps now in Washington, Secretary Evarts, a number of officers of the Army and Navy, and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, were present. The remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The pail-bearers were Sir Edward Thornton, Baron Biane, and the French, Mexican, Belgtan and Chilian Ministers.

DE LESSEPS AT THE CAPITAL.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL] WASHINGTON, March 4 .- M. de Lesseps and party arrived here from New-York this afternoon, and were met at the depot by the French Minister and Professor Nourse, of the Naval Observatory. They will call upon the President and Secretary of State to-morrow. As their visit has no official significance, they will not be presented by the French Minister, but will call simply as private citizens of France. They intend to remain here about a week, and will then go to St. Louis and San Francisco.

INDIANS TO BE MADE CITIZENS.

PROVISIONS OF THE SENATE BILL TO GIVE INDIANS THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, AND TO ESTABLISH A COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The bill reported rom the Senate Committee on Territories to-day by Mr. Vest is for the establishment of a United States Court whose jurisdiction shall extend over what is known as the Indian Territory, and for the appointment of a Judge, an Attorney, and a Marshal for the said Court by the President. This Court, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction over the Ludian Territory now possessed by the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, shall also have like juriscitetion of all \$10,000 to Ireland. or property of a member of any other tribe or nation. The bill also provides that the Court shall have civil jurisdiction of all suits wherein a citizen shall be plaintiff or defendant and the adverse party a member of my Indian tribe. With reference to jurars the bill provides: "That male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, shall be compatent to serve as jurars, but shall be subject to such exemptions and challenges as are provided by law in regard to jurous in the Federal Courts." The bill also authorizes the Judge of the Court to appoint interpreters-not to exceed three in number-for the Court. In regard to chuzenship the bill provides that any Indian may become a citizen by making application to any Judge of a United States Court and giving satisfactory proofs that he has resided within the United States for five years and is at the time an actual resident of the State or Territory where such Court is heid; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life; and that he will promise under oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It is also required as a condition of obtaining a certificate of citizenship that an Iodian must give to the Court satisfactory proof that he has for two years previous to his application behaved himself as a man of good meral character, and that he has sufficient intelligence to control his private affaits.

The bill authorizes the appointment of a surveyor-seneral, register and receiver, and had effects, whose decisions in relation to the selection of lands by Indians shall be subject only to appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It allots to every member—adults and minors, males and females—of the General Land office, it allots to every member—adults and minors, males and females—of the General Land coffice, it allots to every member—adults and minors, males and females—of the General Land coffice, if allots to every member—adults and minors and a numbered 16 and 32 are reserved for the support of schools.

The bill profilips the alienation or sale of home—

were made in the terms of high admiration, and these soldierly characteristics he contrasted in teathing terms with the insubordinate conduct of Fitz John Porter.

General Porter sat in the Senatorial gallery during the entire speech, apparently as unmoved as the most indifferent speech, apparently as unmoved as the post indifferent speech apparently as unmoved as the proceeds placed in the local post indifferent speech apparently as unmoved as the proceeds placed in the local post indifferent speech apparently as unmoved as the proceeds placed in the local process of land numbered 16 and 32 are reserved for the support of schools and sate support of schools and the support of schools and the support of schools are stated by the alienation or sale of homested by the patentless or their heirs for a period of twenty-on-grass, or the acquiring of any then thereon the high profibition of any court. The lands left within the reservations after the selection of homested and the proceeds placed in the local process.

THE HOUSE NEARLY DESERTED.

A GREAT MANY MEMBERS GO OFF TO THE SENATE

Washington, Thursday, March 4, 1880. Coust Justice Cariter, in the Supreme Court of the District, to-day decided that the Examiners of the Patent Office are liable to be easied as expert witnesses to the Court, notwithstanding the orders of the Commis-

or to the contrary. The House of Representatives at its evening session went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. The committee at 10:15 reported fourteen pension bills to the House. The bills were passed, and the House, at 10:50, adjourned.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the ex-

The Chief of the Edward of chatteles reports the ex-cess of exports over imports of merchandise during January to have been S11.817,477, compared with 825,893,554 in 1879. There was an excess of \$181,205 of imports of specie compared with 8606,834 in 1879. The Smithsonian Institution has received from Pro-

hiscovery by Palisa of a planet of the twelfth magnitude in 11 hours, 22 infinites, 40 seconds right ascension, and 30° 33' north declination, with a duly motion of 4' For Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

A STORY OF CRIME AND REVENGE.

CINCINNATI, March 4 .- The trial of William Conkie for the attempted murder of Rufus Raiston and Conkie's own family on last Thanksgiving might, at Parkersburg, W. Va., yesterday, resulted in a verdiet of guilty, and he was sentenced to four years in the pententiary. Eight years ago Ralston, a wealthy farmer, succeeded in alienating the affections of Conkle's wife Conkle, suspecting an improper intimacy, went West in 1872, selling all of his property, while Mrs. Conkle moved into Ralston's house, whose wife had died shortly before.

This was the state of affairs when Conkle returned in the Fall, and endeavored, without success, to get his

the Fall, and endeavored, without success, to get his wife away from Ralston. It is thought that the trouble turned his brath. Raiston's house was subsequently mysteriously burned. He was the owner of several farms, but by a series of misfortunes, one after mother went into other hands, until he was reduced to living off one small farm.

Conkle constructed a cannon out of well tubing, sunk in a large sinker bit for a breech, with 1½ inch bore, and, loading it with an iron bolt, discharged it at the house where Ralston with Conkie's family were sleeping, the holt tearing its way just over the hed where Ralston slept, passing through and loading in the chimney. Rushing from the house, Conkie's own son John discovered him dragging bis improvised cannon from the spot thirty rods from the house.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT PORTLAND, ME.-LOSS OVER \$56,000. PORTLAND, Me., March 4 .- The grist and ox mill of C. H. McKenzie, at Bar Mills, near Hollis, and the Maine Turning Company's premises in the same outlding, were burned this morning, the fire taking from a store in the grist mill. A covered bridge, 250 feet long, was also destroyed. McKenzie's loss is about \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. The Turning Company's loss is also covered by insurance. The bridge loss is \$46,000, which is reported uninsured.

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.-LOSS ABOUT \$65,000. MEMPHIS, March 4 .- A fire has destroyed the extensive wagon manufactory of James Roosa and Graham, on Jefferson-st., adjoining Leubric's Theatre. The manufactory was the largest in the South. The building was totally destroyed; loss about \$65,000, including \$35,000 on the stock; insurance, \$17,500.

AT WINCHESTER, KY .- LOSS \$15,000. WINCHESTER, Ky., March 4 .- A fire originatof in Martin's grocery yesterday and spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings, destroying the Boone corner, Mrs. Taylor's building and Colonel Thompson's block. Loss, \$15,000; insurance about \$10.000.

A NEW RAILBOAD PROPOSED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4 .- The James River IMPORTATION TO THE WEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An agreement has been seached between the Treasury officers and the NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880.

tire line of the ennal from Richmond to Buchanan, about 200 miles, and thence about forty miles to Clifton Forge, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The capitalists of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company are chiefly New-York bankers.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TERRORISM IN RUSSIA. MODEISKY TO BE HANGED TO-DAY-MELIKOFF WARNED TO RESIGN.

ST. PERENSBURG, Thursday, March 4, 1880. The man who fired upon General Melikoff Minsk, a town distant 430 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. He has been tried and sentenced to-day, and will be hanged to-morrow. He maintains a deflant demeanor. Modetsky said at his trial that General Melikoff would bekilled by some of his comrades; that although his own attempt had failed, a second, and, if necessary, a

third, attempt would be made. LONDON, Thursday, March 4, 1880. A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: General Melikoff has been summoned by a revolutionary General Melikoli has been summoned by a revolutionary committee to abandon his post of Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission within a week.

The person who attempted to assassinate General Melikoff yesterday is a small, insignificant-tooking man with Jewish features. His clothing is superior to his own appearance, which is attagether very peculiar. He is of a different type from the assassins Solovieff and Meelic.

rsky.

IRISH EMIGRATION AND RELIEF.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND FRANCE.

Panis, Thursday, March 4, 1880.

The Temps says: The Emperor William. on arriving at the French Emi-assy in Berlin on Monday hast, expressed to Count de Salat-Valifer his great pleasure at being there, and inquired particularly after President Grévy, saying "I esteem him highly." The Emperor added, "Convey to Primter de Freyeinet the

to say so with me. He is still a great suffere." The Emperor said tare was not a word of truth in the mean of a disagreement between himself and Frince Beamarch, and added that the latter, like attact, the succession and the dark of the truth of the case of the cast of

Prior to the running in the United Kingdom Steeplehase (handleap) at the second day of the Croydon Marel terple chases yesterday, J. A. Cassidy's five-year-old orse Latchbey was bought by James Gordon Bennett or 85,000. Latchbey was only beaten by a head in the

Private advices from Berlin state that the Empered Witham, while at dinner with Count de St. Vallier, ex-pressed the most friendly sentiments toward the Am-hassador of the French Government, and said that there was no ground for arxiety as to the continuance of good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Grissell was brought to the bar of the House of Commons on Wednesday, when he read a most humble apology for alleging that he could bribe a parliamentary apology for significant of the Exchesiver, and the Exchesiver, and the motion was adopted without slobate or division. He is to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the House of Commons.

A Berita dispatch to The Standard says the Govern ment has proposed a plan for the settlement of the controversy with the Vatican. A bill will be introduced at the next session of the

LNCLISH SHEEP DYING From The Clowerter (Eng.) Critical, Feb. 20.

A telegram from Trowbridge says that the pane is spreading with dreadint rapidity among the sheep, and hundreds of eves and lambs are dying duty in Wiltshire. Several fathers on Salisbury Plain have ost nearly all their flocus.

A REOODLESS DUEL IN GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., March 4 .- On Tuesday last there was a report here that a duel had taken place at Sandbar Ferry, on the Georgia side, but the affair was conducted so secretly that the names of the principals were not ascertained urtil to-day. It seems that A. C. Appleby slapped a one-armed man named A. F. O'Brien, who thereupon challenged Appleby. After au interchange of shois the dispute was settled, neither being wounded. Both persons are from Colleton, S. C.

RENOMINATING DE LA MATYR.

Indianapolis, March 4 .- The Greenback Congressional Convention for this district, which met at Shelbyville to-day, nominated Gilbert De La Matyr, the present Member of Congress, for reflection.

A FARO BANK BROKEN UP.

Detectives Carrand Titus and Officer Hogan, of the Fourth Precinct, last evening entered a fare tank at Nos. 57 and 59 Chatham-st., and arrested Theodore Edwards, the proprietor, and nine players. They cap-tured three fare tables, many gambling implements and

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A FARMER FATALLY SHOT.

PRORIA, March 4.—Jeremiah Webster, a form was shot by John Gutliff yesterday and died from the effect his wound. They had a dispute about a land boundary.

of his wound. They had a dispute about a land boundary,

A DEPUTY COLLECTOR SERVETO JAIL STIESS

DANVILLE, Vn. March 4.—M. H. Tredway, a
Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, convicted of embessleinent, has been sentenced to one year in the Albany
Penitentiary. His parton has been applied for.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST BUUHOLZ.

BRIDGEPORT, Coun., March 4.—In the Bucholz
trial to-day Stark, the dotective, resumed his story and said
that Bucholz told thin that he was serry he could not find the
hidden money, as it might be used to buy up the jury.

BUSHET YEARS POR MURDER.

hidden money, as it might be used to big up the jury.

EIGHT YEARS FOR MURDER.

WILKESBAREE, Penn., March 4.—Frank Gudofski, who pleaded guilty of the neurost of John Blumin and left the decland with the Court, was this morning acjudged guilty in the second degree by Judge Woodward and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

THE MOORE-BRYCE MURDER CASE.

OHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—The trial of Jerry Moore, Alken Mogré and Riley Moore at Walballa for the marder of Alexander Bryce, It., last Spinner, was ended to day by a wedde of acquittal, it is defined that the crime was prompted by political ill-feeling.

A ROY SHOT MYSTERIOUSLY.

prompted by political lil-feeling.

A BOY SLOT MYSTERIOUSLY,

PITISTON, Penn., March 4.—Waring Schooley,
fourteen years old, son of Joseph Schooley, a prominent cititee, was found on the outekirts late him evening in an unconscious condition. On examination it was discovered that
he had been shot and probably fatally wounded by some unknown person. The sad affair resulted in the death of his
mother who dropped dead when the little victim was carried
into the bouse. The people of the town are greatly excited
over the affair.

STUDENTS EAGER FOR GORE.

PREFERRING A DUEL TO TOO MUCH TALK. A STUDENT'S LOVE FOR AN ACTRESS-HE WEARIES HIS FRIEND WITH CONFIDENCES-TAKING REFUGE IN A CHALLENGE-AN IGNOMINIOUS

END IN A POLICE COURT. Two young Brazilians, B. C. Gaviao Peixoto, age twenty-two, and G. Pacheco Leac, age twenty, were arraigned before Justice Bixby yesterday morang in the Tombs Police Court, charged with yesterday as he was alighting from a carriage at his having made arrangements for fighting a duel. It is said that these two young persons, who were so anxious to spill each other's blood, are representatives of distinguished families in Brazil and are personal friends of the Brazilian Consul, Señor de Medonça. They were sent to this country to complete their education, and are students at Columbia College, where Leao is taking a course in telegraphy, while Perxoto devotes himself to engineering studies. In regard to the "distinguished family of one of the young men, some of his college friends have been heard to remark that "learning telegraphy, gives that away," They had lways been intimate friends, and were, up to the time of their disagreement, constant companions. They smoked countless cigarettes together, slept late in the morning, could swear bravely in Spanish,

> the Union Square Theatre, and has become deeply is the fertile South in want, and the comparainfaturated with one of the actresses. Whether he tively sterile North in good ercounstances t. The weakaffection is not divulged; but it is believed that if as she is to-day. It is evident that her present state is be did not tell his love, it was because he had no due to the fact that freland is hold by Great Britain as

upon the subject and parted in anger. Ireland has all the facilities for trade and commerce Piexoto finally took offence at some remark that either Scotland or England has. It is the impresthither. It is anticipated that after Easter there will be an unusual rest of emigrants to America.

An Iris reflect committee has finally norm formed at Paris, and Figure appears cloquently for subscriptions. The committee comparises mean of allowed been collected. The colle of honor, and with swords or pistols. The amost so,000 fraces has already been collected. Less objected to engaging in mortal combat in his strong Gustav and Alphonse Rothschild have given \$1,000. The Archbishop of Patis has already for sand to the collected to engaging on the propagation of the propagati the other had made in reference to the matter, and son among intelligent Americans that England has Convention to its feet, and there was beisternus absent

word."
Last evening the young Brazilians, who are very decent-looking fellows, well dressed and pleasant to talk with seemed well contented with the situation. They evidently admired themselves because they were so high-spirited. Some of their friends claim that if they had been left to carry our their intentions they would actually have fought the duct. They were very anxious also to knew what the newspapers would say.

ENTANGLED IN TELEGRAPH WIRES,

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD-THE SMOKE STACK OF AN ENGINE CAUGHT IN DECOPING WIRES-COLLISION ON A CURVE.

While some employes of the Fire Department were repairing an alarm telegraph wire in Coentiesslip, near Beaver-st., vesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, they allowed a wire which they of the Elevated Railroad track to droop so that the smoke-stack of the locomotive ending drawing the down-train which left Fulton Street Station at I o'clock, caught in it. The train was not moving at a high rate of speed, as it was about entering the curve. The strain on the wire was so great that it dislodged a number of other wires which were attached to the same poles, and dragged them down about the engine.

They became entangled about the engine, and the train was brought to a stand still, but not before the wires had touled the signal house which stands on the side of the track near Beaver-at. This structure was somewhat damaged, but it was not moved from its foundation. The wires were thrown across both tracks, and men were sent out to warn approaching trains from the north and south. A train from the south was stopped about the centre of the curve, and it stood in a position, it is asserted, in which the engineer of the 'train following should have seen it, if he had been on the look-out. The next train north was in charge of Engineer Glasson one of the oldest employes of the company, and it came on at a speed of about six miles an hour. Superintendent Stewart said last evening that if the engineer had been attending to his duty and his train, even if it had been running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour it would have been in his power to bring it to a stop

would have been in his power to bring it to a stop before the standing train had been reached. This, however, was not done, and it crashed into the rear of the last passenger ear of the train in advance. There were only a few passengers on this train, but they were badly frightened, although none of them were injured.

So soon as the wires had been removed from the track, the train which had been run into started on its way. The train, however, which ran into it was somewhat damaged, a draw bolt between two of the cars having been broken, and it returned to South Ferry. The down train which had caught the wire was unfujured, and, when the track had been cleared of the wire, continued on its journey. Engineer Glasson was suspended, pending an inves-Engineer Glasson was suspended, pending an inves-ination which will be made to-day. The accident caused a delay of less than 10 minutes.

GENERAL WOODFORD ON THE SOUTH. General Stewart L. Woodford lectured last

vening in the Adelphi Academy, at Lafayette-ave. and St. James-place, Brooklyn, upon "My Impressions of the South." The hall was crowded, and the lecture, which was delivered in an earnest and impressive man ner, was listened to with eager interest. In it General Woodford surveyed the natural resources of the Southern States, and discussed the social and political situa-tion there, and the need of education. He said that the Southern policy toward the negro was first to bully him,

then maltreat and finally to cheat him if he was not sub-servient. The nearboxodus was due to this systematic cheating, and would stop to-merrow if political rights were allowed to negroes. The average sentiment of Southern geniemen—not officeholders—he declared, was, "We don't think the blacks are fit to vote or hold office or make laws, and we don't intend they shall. If they vote it shall be as we want them to vote."

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY. CELEBRATION BY THE PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY AT

COOPER UNION-ADDRESSES BY JUDGE SHEA AND OTHERS-MEETING IN EMMET HALL. The annual celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday by the Philo-Celtie Society drew a large and in mourning, and above it was the mottoe, in Irish, "God save Iroland." The present condition of Ireland Savage, and Judge Shea, of the Marine Court-the latter of whom delivered a long and carefully prepared address. Among the others on the platform were Mis. and the Misses Parnell, Marquis de Talleyrand-Péri-T. Agnew and Richard Lathers.

The opening address was delivered by the chairman, who was interrupted, after he had spoken for a few min-utes, by the 60th Regiment, which entered the half, while the audience cheered. Mr. Savage referred to them as imitators of the noble example of Robert Emmet, and this excited more enthusiasm. The colors of the United States and Ireland were held by the color-bearers on each side of the stage. The regiment was in full ranks,

A few days ago, however, they quarrelled. The and presented a fine appearance.

Mr. Savane continued his remarks, saying that they had been called together by the wors of Ireland-wors

due not to the sword but to famine. served with much appliance, "Way is Ireland again standing a mendicant in the gateway of the nations?" asked Judgo Shea, "Why Loxpon, Thursday, March 4, 1880.

The Times states that since Spring set in chance.

At any rate, he talked about her constantly, and lewer People of the rural classes and of both sexes are locking thither and departing for America. The recent at a time. Finally they had a dispute revival of trade in America and the arrival of large to those for the recent and the arrival of large to those for the recent at a time. Finally they had a dispute constantly and the arrival of large to those facts. A class is rising in England which will see justice done to Ireland, the revival of trade in America and the arrival of large to those facts. A class is rising in England which will see justice done to Ireland, the revival of trade in America and the arrival of large to the second through its may be from solids motives.

TARING THEIR MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

Earl, Heilry E. [Riley, Issae H. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Char, Band, of Crete, Neinerska: James H. Converse, Troy, S. Y.; C. W. Goff, New-York City: Stephen B. Munn, Waterbury, Cront, Morton Redusson, New-York City. Springsrein, Wadsworte, N. J.; W. S. Springsrein, Wadsworte, N. J.; Sand Orajo Logo, New-York City. The gold medal awarded to the member of the gradualiting class who prissed the best examination was given to John Hankin Lucy J. Pidgru and Cammery S. Care received honorable members. In the common given to John Stankin. Liney J. Pidarin an Cammony S. Carey received honorable membios. In the condust for the silver medial off, red to undergraduates Lama N. Hydo and Neille J. Shepard with adminger, equal. William A. Wats in received monorable mention, Sy of the graduating class were graduates of other med-ical achoois.

THE LEWIS WILL CONSPIRACY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4 .- The trial of the Lewis will conspirate rails still in progress before the United States Court. Frank Ward Allison, one of the silleged conspirators, denied the testimony of Mrs. Lewis concerning his connection with the conspiracy, but admitted having boarded at her house and after vari having gote to see her in reference to her health.

Andrew J. Parks. one of the prisoners, was ther sworn and examined in self-defence. He testified that the reason he inquired about Lewis was that he wanted twenty or tairty pages and road them to lienson. The witness denied any knowledge of the widow, the will of

ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

NEW-PALTZ, March 4 .- Four alleged burgars were captured near Wilton Ferry yesterday, and conveyed to jail on a charge of blowing open a safe

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL OPINION. MEETINGS AND EXPRESSIONS OF SENTIMENT IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN-APPEALS FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY-TAMMANY DISCIPLINE-GREENBACK DELEGATES AT ST. LOUIS-INDIANA DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO CHICAGO.

Ethan Allen, formerly chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, is strongly opposed to Grant, and gives his reasons for his position in a conversation reported below. A private canvass of a number of Republican voters in the XVIIIth enthusiastic andience to Cooper Union last evening. At Assembly District in this city shows a large mathe back of the stage hung a pictore of Emmet, draped jority of Blaine men. Tammany Hall has expelled disloyal members, including Justice Timothy J. Campbell and ex-Coroner Flanagan. Erastus Brooks and Mr. Dorsheimer made appeals for Democratic harmony last evening. The Greenback Convention at St. Louis was attended by 212 delegates, representing twenty-two States, Brick " Pomerov made an address, and a proposal to unite with the other wing was scouted. The delegates-at-large from Indiana to the Chicago

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION. A GREAT SHOW OF STRENGTH CLAIMED-A PIERCED

GREENBACK CAUSES MUCH CHEERING. ST. Louis, March 4 .- The Convention reassembled today at Masonie Hall at roon. Mr. Talot, of Mesouri, and Hugh Proyer addressed the Convention, by Invitation. Among other things, had now nearly 10,000 clubs is good working order, and

A Committee on Permanent Organization was ap-"Brick" Pomeroy addressed the Convention, and let-ters were read from Mary Dana Sindier, of Texas, urg-

cented painting in all of the American flar, arrow the stripes of which was pointed a large fac-simile of a #1

ETHAN ALLEN OPPOSED TO GRANT.

THE REASON WHY HE DID NOT SPEAK OUT AT THEA-GRANT'S STRENGTH AMONG THE OFFICES WHAT WOULD BE DONE IF GRANT WERE NOMI-

It having been reported that Ethan Allen, who was chairman of the National Committee of Liberal Republicans in 1872, was new out for Grant, a Tainung reporter called upon him restorday at his office. " Is in and were among his supporters at the Unica Conven-

" It is not true," Mr. Allen replied. "I stand now as I stood in 1872, against Grant all the time. I was a delegate to Utica, but I voted against Grant's friends. T promise to my district colleagues, who were all Grant men, not to do so; had I not been thus tongue that, I should have spoken as freely then as now."

"Will you sustain General Grant if he is the Republis "I will do no such thing. I shall regard his nomina tion as a political crime, and I will have no part in it, There is something more important in policies than party success. To break the law against a third term is to place ourselves on the road that leads to permitten. The ettizens of this Nationare called upon to face a dangerous conspirant, as far reaching in its consequences, if uncessaful, as that which led to our civil war. A ring of bold men, with party machinery in their con-irol, intend to seize this Government. Two men con-trol the vote of New York and Pennsylvania, They hold them States with a grin that is fatal to any expression of the require with Are the people so beind as not to see that with these States in their control, and relying muon the ignorance of the negroes to aid them in the South, they virtually can consider to

dictate the nomination, and one very small toom will

"Do you not consider that the Utica Convenient Cas-pressed the voice of this State ?" "By no means. The Grant party won by frand. The conspirators step at nothing. Think for a moment. The Grant vote was 216 against 183, or 33 majority against as. Now we all know that the twelve votes from Arbany, sent on six hours' public notice, were a fraud. Then ten votes from Brooklyn, head-d by Mr. Reeves, were forces

NEW-PALTA, March 4.—The off the prisoners are the noterious of value in it. Three of the prisoners are the noterious of value in it. Three of the prisoners are the noterious of value in it. Three of the prisoners are the noterious of value in it. Three of the prisoners are the noterious of the prisoners are not prisoners. The prisoners are the noterious of the note of the note of the prisoners are the noterious of the note of the noterious of the note of the note